

Large Number Of American Troops Are to Come Home

Hurley Announces That His Mission to Europe Is to Arrange Details for Their Transportation

New York, November 15.—Edward N. Hurley, chairman of the United States shipping board, announced here tonight on the eve of his departure for Europe that the government intends to return to this country speedily a large part of the American expeditionary forces.

The purpose of Mr. Hurley's trip to Europe is to arrange the details for their transportation.

To offset the loss of transportation through the withdrawal of British ships which have hitherto carried in carrying American soldiers overseas, Mr. Hurley hopes to utilize 25 or 30 German and Austrian liners, with accommodations for 400 men each. In compensation for the "loan" of these vessels, he said, food would be sent to the people of central Europe on their return voyages.

TO CONSULT PERSHING

Mr. Hurley said the shipping board would be able to bring troops back at the rate of 300,000 a month, "if the war department wants them returned as fast as that." He would meet General Pershing at American field headquarters, he added, to discuss the details of their homecoming.

While he will go abroad with Herbert Hoover, federal food administrator, to operate in arrangements for the shipment and distribution of foodstuffs to regions liberated under the armistice terms and in a degree later to be determined to Germany and Austria, Mr. Hurley said his mission had primarily to do with "getting the boys back home."

WOUNDED COME FIRST

Convalescent wounded, including many men who had returned to the battlefield, would be the first troops brought out of France, he said. They would be followed by units of various branches of the service, following plans already partly worked out by Secretary Baker and the general staff.

On future developments in the internal affairs of Germany and Austria and their relations with the allies, the shipping official added, together with the trend of European events in general, would depend the number of troops to be sent to this country within the next few months, but he was preparing, he stated, to transport large contingents.

U. S. HAS 67 TRANSPORTS

There was 67 transports flying the American flag, Mr. Hurley said, and it is hoped that through the use of the American flag, which he anticipates using temporarily, will suffice to bring American soldiers home as rapidly as the military authorities desire. If their capacity proves inadequate, he added, the shipping board has 125 double deck cargo vessels, some of which can be transformed for transport work. He is reluctant, however, to withdraw these from freight service except in an emergency.

Mr. Hurley said he would take up with the allied maritime transport council in London, which would in turn confer with the German and Austrian maritime authorities, the question of utilizing some of the idle tonnage of the central powers. There were 15 liners at Hamburg and Bremen, he stated, and 10 or 15 in Austrian ports which could carry in the aggregate 100,000 men on each voyage to American ports, returning with food or other necessary cargoes. British transports, he stated, which have carried 60 per cent of the American troops bound overseas since the military programme was increased early last summer, will be utilized to convey British, dominion and colonial troops back to their home countries.

RETURN BY CHRISTMAS

Mr. Hurley said that present plans call for his return with Mr. Hoover before Christmas. They will sail on the Olympic tomorrow, going first to London for a three-day conference with food and shipping officials. From there they will go to Paris to meet authorities of the allied and American governments in direct touch with the rationing and shipping situation on the continent.

Commenting on the government's plan to continue the emergency ship building plan to help making up the world's deficit of 20,000,000 tons brought about through the ravages of war, Mr. Hurley said American yards will produce 10 vessels of 15,000 tons aggregate during

Senate Takes Up President's Plan For League of Nations

Democratic and Republican Senators Criticize and Approve Plan in Senate Debate Yesterday

Washington, November 15.—The plan for a league of nations to enforce peace, as proposed by President Wilson in his 14 principles and indorsed by allied statesmen, was criticized and approved in debate today in the Senate.

Sensors Walsh of Montana and Owen of Oklahoma, both democrats, praised the plan and recommended the indorsement of it by Premier Lloyd George and other British leaders, while Senator Poindexter, republican, of Washington, declared such a league would necessitate revision of the federal constitution and virtually would bring about abrogation of the Monroe doctrine.

"NOVEL," SAYS PENROSE

Senator Penrose of Pennsylvania, republican, characterized the plan as a "novel idea" which should be carefully considered. He also inquired as to whether the league was not being advocated for the purpose of furthering free trade.

During the debate Senator Owen declared that a league of nations was responsible for "bringing autocracy in Europe to its knees." He denied that the league as proposed would in any way interfere with this country's tariff or internal affairs and declared

that the league was a "great idea" which should be carefully considered. He also inquired as to whether the league was not being advocated for the purpose of furthering free trade.

Senator Poindexter attacked Mr. Walsh, characterizing him as a brilliant writer, a socialist, pacifist and internationalist, belonging to "a great class of radicals" whose doctrines are the same as those advocated by William Hohenzollern, who, he added, also is an internationalist.

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The Germans Are Full-Up With Pity for Humanity, Now



REVISION OF WAR REVENUE BILL TO 6 BILLIONS NOW SEEMS ASSURED

Washington, November 15.—Downward revision of the war revenue bill to about the six billion total recommended by Secretary McAdoo appears to be assured, members of the Senate finance committee said tonight, after Mr. McAdoo had personally explained to the committee suggestions as to future government financing made in his letter last night to Chairman Simmons.

Some of the secretary's proposals, however, especially those to abandon excess profit taxation and increase individual income taxes in 1920, met with strong opposition, senators said. Republican opposition to Mr. McAdoo's recommendation for immediate specific limitation of taxes to \$4,000,000,000 in 1920 also developed, but Senator Simmons said a majority of the committee favors it.

OPPOSITION EXPECTED
Because of the prospective republican control of both houses of Congress next March, republican opposition to limiting taxation to two years hence was unexpected, and a strong fight in both houses on this feature of the revenue bill is now considered probable. If it develops it will be the first serious partisan difference in the measure's consideration.

In a statement tonight regarding Mr. McAdoo's conference with the committee, Chairman Simmons said the secretary's estimate of \$4,000,000,000 of government expenditures next year and of probable reductions by 1920 which would make possible reduction of the tax bill to about \$4,000,000,000 largely are "guess work" based on all possible but incomplete information.

"The \$4,000,000,000 estimate," said Senator Simmons, "is nothing but an estimate, and according to Secretary McAdoo, not much more than an enlightened guess. It was guessed at after receipt of all information available at this time. The war, and other departments can not now give any absolutely reliable statement of their requirements and do not know what they can lay off."

* ALLIED LOANS PROBABLE

"Neither is it known whether we must continue advances to the allies, but the estimates are based upon the assumption that we will."

"But these estimates," Secretary McAdoo thinks if he raise to \$4,000,000,000, Chairman Simmons added, "taxation he can finance the government for the next fiscal year."

Regarding Mr. McAdoo's estimate for reduction of taxation for 1920 to \$4,000,000,000, Chairman Simmons added: "The secretary believes it to be of the highest importance that business be advised in advance as to what taxes it will have to pay. He thinks that if that is not done, with a special session of Congress next year to enact revenue legislation it would take 5 or 6 months and be near the end of the year before people would know what they would have to pay."

Regarding the plan to abolish excess profits and to increase individual income taxes by 1920, Senator Simmons said Secretary McAdoo based his recommendations on the opinion that it is difficult to fix a satisfactory excess profits tax. Such a tax, Secretary McAdoo said, is inherently undesirable, a burden upon business, in essence a consumption tax and in the nature of an income tax."

MAY TAKE SEVERAL WEEKS

Senator Simmons would not estimate how much longer the committee will require to revise the bill. He said it might take several weeks, or only one or two. Other members, however, said incorporation of Mr. McAdoo's suggestions would require a special session of the entire measure. The finance committee will meet tomorrow to begin its work.

"There is a general sentiment in the committee that many of the special excess taxes, including those on luxuries, should be stricken from the bill. Modification of other schedules also is favored, but most members agree that the course of future revision be definitely determined until the transition of the country from a war to a peace basis is further advanced."

Failed to Come Out

Paris, November 15.—Admiral Sir Rosslyn Wemyss, who was appointed to notify the German envoys of the naval conditions of the armistice, is credited by Figaro with a phrase which admirably reflects the respective positions of the two fleets.

"It is inadmissible," the Germans protested, "that our fleet should be given up without having been beaten."

Facing the envoys with Admiral Wemyss retorted, "to come out."

FLYING FINISH IS ONLY HOPE FOR SUCCESS OF THE WAR WORK DRIVE

New York, November 15.—Only a whirlwind finish similar to that in the Fourth Liberty Loan drive can put the nation "over the top" in its \$170,500,000 drive for the united war work campaign, officials declared tonight, when the fifth day of the campaign ended with only \$86,632,119, or 49 per cent of the amount asked.

Confidence was expressed, however, that the whirlwind finish will be forthcoming and that not only the \$170,500,000 minimum, but the \$250,000,000 needed by the seven organizations during the coming year, will be raised before the campaign ends Monday.

EAST LAGGING
As in the fourth Liberty Loan drive, the eastern states were reported to be lagging behind the west. New York state has subscribed \$23,336,871, or 50 per cent of its quota, but other states in the eastern army department put the average down to 29 per cent, with a total of only \$31,438,358 against a quota of \$75,020,000.

Delaware, the only state in the eastern department which has passed its quota, reported subscriptions of \$702,267, or 148 per cent of the amount asked. The northeastern department has subscribed \$8,284,575, or 55 per cent of its quota.

The central department reported a subscription of \$33,965,734, or 60 per cent of its quota, with Indiana and Michigan leading, with 108 and 100 per cent subscriptions, respectively.

GEORGIA LEADS

The southeastern department has subscribed \$4,621,924, or 88 per cent of its quota. Georgia leading with 95 per cent.

Arizona and New Mexico, in the southern department, reported 121 per cent subscriptions, which brought the department's average to 81 per cent with a total of \$1,050,790.

Utah, the department Nevada was leading with 110 per cent. The department, however, has subscribed but \$4,170,597, or 49 per cent of its quota.

PRODUCE 75 PER CENT

The civilian demands in Europe and elsewhere, held in check for more than four years, would work to the same end, it was thought, since America produces approximately 75 per cent of the world's copper supply.

Daniel Guggenheim of the American Smelting and Refining company; C. E. Kray of the Anaconda company; Daniel C. Jackson of the Utah Copper company; and R. L. Agassiz of the Calumet and Hecla company, represented the industry at the conference, and the war industries board was represented by Chairman Baruch and other officials.

ROADS SPEND NEARLY HALF BILLION ON IMPROVEMENT PLAN

Washington, November 15.—Railroad roads up to October 1 had spent \$403,864,000 on their billion dollars improvement programme, authorized by Director General McAdoo for the year 1918, said a statement today by Robert S. Lovett, director of the railroad administration's division of capital expenditures. Of this amount \$177,716,000 was spent for additions and betterment, such as track improvements, machinery, buildings, wharves and terminals, \$216,150,000 for cars and locomotives, and only \$13,991,000 for new tracks.

This is about twice as much as railroad roads ever spent in a corresponding period heretofore for capital purposes, but indications are that the billion-dollar programme will not be carried out this year, owing to shortage of labor and materials.

16-FOOT LIZARD FOUND IN BORNEO

New York, November 15.—Distinguished ichthyologists and herpetologists met here today to hear about the largest lizard ever discovered. The enormous lacertine reptile was found in the wilds of Borneo by H. C. Raven of the American Museum of Natural History.

Mr. Raven was amazed, he told the scientists, when he met the gigantic lizard in the jungle. He didn't believe it was possible at first, but he definitely established that he had not been deceived by a mirage.

This lizard, officially described as a flesh-eating monster, was larger than any reptile of its species ever before encountered, measuring 18 feet from nose to tail and built in proportion.

Herpetologists have found fragments of what they took to be prehistoric lizards of enormous size, but the largest one ever seen alive, until Mr. Raven found his in Borneo, was only 10 feet, 8 inches long.

PRESENT COPPER PRODUCTION, PRICE AND WAGES ARE TO BE MAINTAINED

Washington, November 15.—The American copper industry, through a committee of producers and refiners, agreed today with the war industries board to maintain the present rate of production and preserve existing levels of prices and wages. Government regulation of prices and allocation of materials will continue, the entire agreement to remain in effect until next January 1, when it will be subject to renewal or revision.

In making this announcement tonight after an all-day conference, members of the committee and officials of the board explained that the action was taken to stabilize the copper industry and those with which it is closely related during the period of transition from a war to a peace basis.

WHOLE SITUATION DISCUSSED

The general industrial situation with particular reference to the effect of the cessation of hostilities would have on prices and demand without government supervision and allocation was understood to have been discussed. The conference also took up the probable world requirements during reconstruction in Europe.

"One of the allied governments," said a federal statement issued after the conference, "within the next 24 hours has requested information on delivery of 200,000 tons of the commodity, which was accepted as a sign that the European demand would not only be large but would be because of the needs of the war."

The conference also discussed the prospective requirements for civilian consumption, due to the curtailment of the productivity of many American industries for the last 18 months because of the needs of the war programme, which has created a demand that should prove a factor in stabilizing conditions generally."

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Peace Congress Will Be Held At An Early Date

European Developments and Spread of Bolshevik Spirit Influence Allies to Hold Meeting Quickly

Washington, November 15.—Developments in Europe, not only in the military way, but in the field of international politics, and the tendency of the revolutionary spirit manifested by the demoralized civilian population of the central empires to spread to neighboring states, have influenced the allied and American governments to arrange for the meeting at an early date of the great peace congress.

The Atlantic cables were burdened today with government business believed to have been made up for the most part of exchanges between Washington and Paris where the interallied council is endeavoring to reach an agreement as to the time and place for holding the conference, the conditions under which it shall be held, and the nations that shall be admitted to participation. Consideration of this last question probably will occupy much time, for with almost every day witnesses the birth of a new state.

There has been a disposition to delay the holding of the peace conference until the situation in Europe had somewhat crystallized, but it was understood today that considerations finally led to a decision by the associated governments to proceed to assemble the conference at the earliest date that can be set, having regard to the difficulty of ensuring the attendance of all commissions or delegates at Versailles, which seems most likely to be selected as the place of the meeting.

TO OPEN TRADE CHANNELS

One reason suggested for the change of decision is the necessity of restoring the channels of trade and industry in the late enemy states, so as to afford employment to labor and thereby relieve the threat of bolshevism and anarchy. Another is the general desire expressed by all of the allied governments to relieve the civilian population of the central powers from the danger of famine, it being recognized that this relief work can best be carried on after formal peace treaties have been negotiated. There also has been some apprehension that delay in the consummation of peace would have an injurious effect upon industries in America and the allied countries.

With the assurance of an early assembly of the peace conference, attention today was turned to the composition of the American commission. The belief is growing that President Wilson will attend, but probably not in the capacity of a delegate or commissioner. It is known that Secretary Lansing will head the American commission, and Col. E. M. House, Justice Louis Brandeis and Elihu Root, former Secretary of State, were mentioned as others likely to be selected.

OFFICERS TO BE NAMED

Besides the delegates a number of army and navy officers must be named to assist the commission. In that connection attention has been directed to the names of Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, former chief of staff, and now American representative, on the supreme war council; Maj. Gen. Enoch Crowder, judge advocate general and provost marshal, a veteran of The Hague conference, and Brig. Gen. Samuel Ansell, acting judge advocate general. Vice Admiral Sims, Capt. Ridley McLean, former judge advocate of the navy, James Brown Scott, former solicitor of the department of state and at present secretary of the Carnegie endowment for international peace and also a participant in the last conference at The Hague, is believed to be under consideration as secretary for the American commission.

There will, of course, be at least two assistant secretaries and a considerable number of attaches and clerks. If Congress is to be represented on the commission, as was the case at the Paris conference in 1918 when peace treaties between the United States and Spain were drawn, the fact has not yet been developed. On the contrary, it

was thought, since America produces approximately 75 per cent of the world's copper supply.

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UNIFICATION OF ROAD OPERATION TO BE CONTINUED

Washington, November 15.—Regardless of the ending of hostilities, Director General McAdoo intends to continue to unify railroad operations and pool facilities throughout the period of government control, which under the law will end 21 months after peace is formally declared. This policy, it was stated today, has been adopted definitely, and the railroad administration will not limit its changes in the interest of economy to those contributing directly to winning the war.

Pooling of Facilities Will Be Continued Throughout Period of Government Control

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Mr. McAdoo, together with other observers of the development of government policies, is represented as believing that on the showing made by the railroad administration during the next year or two depends settlement of the issue of permanent government.

Without attempting at this time to take a definite stand on this question, the director general, it is said, plans to make government operation show the best results possible, in service to shippers and travelers, rates and treatment of employees. Instead of considering any postponement of reform in the light of its necessity as a war measure, he will regard it from the standpoint of whether it will improve transportation conditions for the nation's business in the future.

The director general holds that the reforms, such as pooling of facilities, reorganizing and standardizing or unifying operation and accounting practices will result in material economies in another year and that ultimately this will mean rate reductions or extensions to improve service.

The railroad administration policy, it was learned, will be to minimize the influence of state laws and regulations over rates, but to seek the advance and co-operation of state railroads or utilities commissions on policy matters.

Must Evacuate Mosul

London, November 15.—A war office statement in regard to the Turkish armistice says that the terms include the evacuation of Mosul village by all military forces until the surrender of the artillery supplies. The town of Mosul must be cleared by November 1.

Berlin, November 15.—By Wireless to London.—(By the Associated Press.)—The new German government has sent a message to President Wilson appealing to him "in order to save the German people from perishing by starvation and anarchy," to send plenipotentiaries as quickly as possible to The Hague or some other city.

The following message has been sent to Secretary Lansing:

"The German government, and the German people have gratefully taken cognizance of the fact that the President of the United States is ready to consider favorably the sending of food to Germany."

"Distress is urgent."

"I believe I am not appealing in vain to the humanitarian feelings of the President if I ask you to submit to him the request that, in order to save the German people from perishing from starvation and anarchy, he will as quickly as possible send to The Hague or some other place plenipotentiaries."

Summary of the News

1.—Large number of American troops to come home.

2.—Peace congress to be held at early date.

3.—Flying finish only hope for success of war work drive.

4.—Senate discusses plan for league of nations.

5.—Kaiser offered part of Serbia to Germany.

6.—Casualty list.

7.—Editorial.

8.—War work drive nearing end with army unenraged.

9.—Women demand equal pay rights by Methodists.

10.—State report of war work drive continuing.

11.—Pigskin warriors meet at Rickwood in hectic struggle.

12.—Markets.